

# ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Pharmacy and Toxicology," chapter 6, pages 6-1 to 6-26; "Common Pharmaceuticals," appendix IV, pages AIV-1 to AIV-18.

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| <p>5-1. The actual title of the "blue bible" of pharmacology is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. the Physicians' Desk Reference</li><li>2. The United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (USP-NF)</li><li>3. the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics</li><li>4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences</li></ol> <p>5-2. The most common factor influencing the amount of drug given to a patient is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. weight</li><li>2. gender</li><li>3. age</li><li>4. route of administration</li></ol> <p>5-3. What would be the proper dose in milliliters of ampicillin for an 8-year old child if the adult dose is 15 ml?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 2</li><li>2. 6</li><li>3. 9</li><li>4. 15</li></ol> <p>5-4. What is the name of the rule used to determine appropriate dosage of medication based on a child's weight?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Young's Rule</li><li>2. Clark's Rule</li><li>3. Rule of Nines</li><li>4. Minimum Rule</li></ol> | <p>5-5. Determine the appropriate dose in milligrams of medication for a child weighing 30 pounds if the average dose for an adult dose is 600 mg.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 50</li><li>2. 100</li><li>3. 120</li><li>4. 150</li></ol> <p>5-6. In computing the amount of drug to be given to an underweight female, what adjustments to the normal dosage would ordinarily be made?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Increase the dosage because of her weight and further increase because of her sex</li><li>2. Increase of dosage because of her weight but decrease because of her sex</li><li>3. Decrease of dosage because of her sex and further decrease because of her weight</li><li>4. Decrease of dosage because of her sex but an increase because of her weight</li></ol> <p>5-7. A drug given repeatedly to a patient often has to be increased in dosage to maintain the desired effect. The need for a larger dose is probably caused by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. an acquired tolerance from habitual use</li><li>2. an abnormal sensitivity</li><li>3. a cumulative effect from habitual use</li><li>4. an individual idiosyncrasy</li></ol> |
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- 5-8. The most common method of administering medications is
1. orally
  2. parentally
  3. topically
  4. intravenously
- 5-9. Which of the following is an example of a drug injected intradermally?
1. Insulin
  2. Procaine hydrochloride
  3. Purified protein derivative
  4. 2 or 3 above
- 5-10. Which of the following is NOT a way in which drugs are grouped?
1. By chemical characteristics
  2. By their brand names
  3. By their source
  4. By their action on the body
- 5-11. Which of the following is a characteristic side effect of antihistamines?
1. Nausea
  2. Drowsiness
  3. Urticaria
  4. Tinnitus
- 5-12. Agents that inhibit the growth of microorganisms without necessarily killing them are known as
1. germicides
  2. fungicides
  3. antiseptics
  4. astringents
- 5-13. The drug group most often used to treat dyspepsia is
1. emollients
  2. astringents
  3. antacids
  4. adsorbents
- 5-14. Patients sensitive to penicillin may also exhibit sensitivity to cephalosporins.
1. True
  2. False
- 5-15. Milk or milk products may interfere with the absorption of which of the following drugs?
1. Cephalexin (Keflex)
  2. Tetracycline hydrochloride
  3. Streptomycin sulfate
  4. Erythromycin
- 5-16. Macrolides are effective against which of the following organisms?
1. Gram-positive cocci
  2. Dermatophytes
  3. Parasites
  4. Gram-negative
- 5-17. Supplemental potassium may be required with which of the following categories of drugs?
1. Anti-inflammatories
  2. Antidiarrheals
  3. Antipyretics
  4. Diuretics
- 5-18. The two most important opium alkaloids are morphine and
1. paraldehyde
  2. codeine
  3. meperidine
  4. cocaine
- 5-19. Water-soluble vitamins are not excreted in the urine and are stored in the body in moderate amounts.
1. True
  2. False

- 5-20. As used in the Navy, what is the primary purpose of biological agents?
1. Diagnosis
  2. Resuscitation
  3. Immunization
  4. Pest control
- 5-21. Which of the following organizations is responsible for the licensing of biological agents?
1. Secretary of the Navy
  2. Public Health Service
  3. American Medical Association
  4. Secretary of the Treasury
- 5-22. With which of the following is the yellow fever vaccine reconstituted?
1. Sterile water, USP
  2. Triple distilled water, USP
  3. Sterile, 5% dextrose in water, USP
  4. Sterile sodium chloride injection, USP
- 5-23. Which of the following vaccines should not be administered to individuals who are sensitive to egg products?
1. Smallpox
  2. Plague
  3. Influenza
  4. Anthrax
- 5-24. A poison that is introduced into the body in one location and affects the body in another location is displaying what effect?
1. Local
  2. Remote
  3. Cumulative
  4. Inhibiting
- 5-25. The correct abbreviations for the metric system of primary units of measure for weight, volume, and linear dimensions are
1. gr, l, cm
  2. gr, ml, m
  3. g, l, m
  4. g, l, cm
- 5-26. Which of the following is equal to one one-hundredth of a liter?
1. Dekaliter
  2. Deciliter
  3. Centiliter
  4. Milliliter
- 5-27. The basic unit of weight in the apothecary system is the
1. gram
  2. grain
  3. dram
  4. milliliter
- 5-28. A prescription requires 2 ounces of a substance stocked in liters. How many milliliters are required to fill the prescription?
1. 0.030
  2. 0.060
  3. 30.0
  4. 60.0
- 5-29. A compound requires 40 grains of a substance stocked in kilograms. How many grams are required to prepare the compound?
1. 0.62
  2. 2.6
  3. 4.2
  4. 2,400.0

5-30. You have 360 grams of a compound. If 54 grams of the compound is silver nitrite, what is the percentage of silver nitrite?

1. 12.5
2. 15.0
3. 17.5
4. 20.0

**INFORMATION FOR ITEMS 5-31 AND 5-32 IS AS FOLLOWS: ASSUME THAT THE FOLLOWING IS THE CORRECT FORMULA FOR COMPOUNDING 1,000 ML OF POTASSIUM ARSENATE SOLUTION.**

Arsenic trioxide..... 12.8 g  
Potassium bicarbonate..... 9.8 g  
Alcohol..... 40.0 ml  
Distilled water, q.s. to make 1000..... 0 ml

5-31. You receive a prescription for 285 ml of the preceding formula. How many milliliters of alcohol should you use in compounding the prescription?

1. 9.6
2. 11.4
3. 13.6
4. 15.9

5-32. If you receive a prescription for 1,800 ml of the preceding formula, how many grams of arsenic trioxide will you use?

1. 7.80
2. 19.40
3. 23.04
4. 25.60

5-33. A patient is to receive 1.8 million units of oxycillin IM. Using quantity sufficient sterile water to reconstitute a vial of 2.4 million units to 2 ml, how much of the solution should the patient receive?

1. 1.0 ml
2. 1.25 ml
3. 1.50 ml
4. 1.75 ml

5-34. A patient is to receive a  $\frac{3}{4}$  gr dose of Phenobarbital. If you dissolve two  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr tablets of Phenobarbital in 30 ml of water, how much of the solution should the patient receive?

1. 15.0 ml
2. 17.5 ml
3. 20.0 ml
4. 22.5 ml

5-35. How many grams of sodium chloride are required to prepare 1 liter of a 1:5000 solution?

1. 0.2
2. 0.4
3. 2.0
4. 4.0

5-36. Of the following types of pharmaceutical preparations, which incorporates finely powdered medicinal substances into a fatty base?

1. Lotion
2. Suspension
3. Ointment
4. Elixir

5-37. All pharmacies that dispense medications are required to have what Class balance?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

5-38. What drug incompatibility occurs when agents antagonistic to one another are prescribed together?

1. Therapeutic
2. Physical
3. Chemical
4. 1 and 3 above

- 5-39. Eutexia is an example of what type of drug incompatibility manifestation?
1. Chemical
  2. Physical
  3. Therapeutic
  4. 2 and 3 above
- 5-40. A properly administered drug dosage that has an unintended and noxious effect on the patient is the definition of which of the following terms?
1. Contraindication
  2. Drug interaction
  3. Adverse reaction
  4. Therapeutic incompatibility
- 5-41. In the prescription block of DD 1289, what part lists the names and quantities of the ingredients prescribed?
1. Superscription
  2. Inscription
  3. Subscription
  4. Signa
- 5-42. If, in the course of filling a prescription, you feel that there may be a discrepancy or incompatibility, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Let the patient know that you discovered an error and will be checking with the prescriber before filling the prescription
  2. Consult the prescriber to verify the prescription
  3. Both 1 and 2
  4. Fill the prescription as written
- 5-43. Which of the following is a schedule III drug?
1. Marijuana
  2. An antitussive
  3. Amphetamines
  4. Nonbarbiturate sedative
- 5-44. What schedule of drug can never be ordered with refills?
1. II
  2. III
  3. IV
  4. V
- 5-45. Which of the following is a bronchomucotropic agent?
1. Petrolatum
  2. Guaifenesin
  3. Benzoate
  4. Phenol
- 5-46. Aluminum acetate, an astringent, is often used to treat which of the following conditions listed below?
1. Athlete's foot
  2. External otitis
  3. Poison ivy
  4. All of the above
- 5-47. In conjunction with antacids, which of the following is used to treat duodenal ulcers?
1. Dimenhydrinate
  2. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
  3. Ranitidine
  4. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride
- 5-48. Which of the following drugs is administered to control motion sickness?
1. Cimetidine
  2. Meclizine hydrochloride
  3. Chlorpheniramine maleate
  4. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
- 5-49. In addition to being an antacid, magnesium hydroxide may be used as a/an
1. emollient
  2. laxative
  3. demulcent
  4. astringent

- 5-50. Which of the following is an ideal emollient to protect sensitive skin from the sun?
1. Theobroma oil
  2. Lanolin
  3. Zinc oxide ointment
  4. Aluminum acetate
- 5-51. The standard by which all other antiseptics are measured is
1. betadine
  2. phenol
  3. isopropyl alcohol
  4. hexachlorophene
- 5-52. An accidental spill of phenol can be neutralized by
1. water
  2. silver nitrate
  3. hydrogen peroxide
  4. alcohol
- 5-53. The primary pharmacological action of sulfonimides is
1. viricidal
  2. parasitocidal
  3. bacteriostatic
  4. fungistatic
- 5-54. The most common use for systemic sulfonamides is in the treatment of which of the conditions listed below?
1. Respiratory infections
  2. Urinary tract infections
  3. Viral infections
  4. Furunculosis
- 5-55. Silver sulfadiazine is used almost exclusively in the treatment of
1. surgical wound sepsis
  2. burns
  3. prostatitis
  4. furunculosis
- 5-56. Which of the following is for parenteral administration only?
1. Dicloxicillin
  2. Ampicillin
  3. Penicillin V
  4. Penicillin G
- 5-57. The drug of choice for uncomplicated group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal pharyngitis is
1. Penicillin V potassium
  2. Nafcillin
  3. Ampicillin
  4. Dicloxicillin
- 5-58. Severe colitis and diarrhea may be adverse side effects of which of the following?
1. Neomycin sulfate
  2. Gentamicin sulfate
  3. Penicillin G benzathene
  4. Clindamycin hydrochloride
- 5-59. Which of the following is an appropriate substitute for penicillin when penicillin is contraindicated?
1. Doxycycline
  2. Cephalexin
  3. Erythromycin
  4. Streptomycin
- 5-60. Of the following drugs, which was developed with the sole purpose being the treatment of gonorrhea?
1. Penicillin G benzathene
  2. Nitrofurantoin
  3. Spectinomycin hydrochloride
  4. Doxycycline hyclate
- 5-61. Undecylenic acid is used as a/an
1. disinfectant
  2. antipyretic
  3. analgesic
  4. fungicide

- 5-62. In addition to the treatment of *Phthirus*, which of the following is effective in the treatment of scabies?
1. Nystatin
  2. Miconazole nitrate
  3. Permethrin
  4. Metronidazole
- 5-63. *Trichomonas vaginalis* can be treated with
1. crotamiton
  2. metronidazole
  3. fansidar
  4. mebendazole
- 5-64. Drugs that destroy parasitic worms are known as
1. ambecides
  2. vermicides
  3. germicides
  4. bactericides
- 5-65. The drug of choice for the treatment and management of grand mal seizures is
1. methylphenidate hydrochloride
  2. phenobarbital
  3. phenytoin sodium
  4. any psychotropic agent
- 5-66. Prochlorperizine is used mainly to
1. treat symptoms of nausea and vomiting
  2. alleviate symptoms of tension, agitation, and psychosis
  3. counteract the effects of alcohol withdrawal
  4. relieve respiratory distress
- 5-67. Muscle relaxants include all of the following EXCEPT
1. methocarbamol
  2. diazepam
  3. cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride
  4. temazepam
- 5-68. Digitoxin increases the force of cardiac contraction by acting on the
1. vagus nerve
  2. valves of the heart
  3. heart muscle
  4. blood vessels
- 5-69. Of the following, which is an appropriate drug to administer to a patient suffering an asthma attack?
1. Amyl nitrite
  2. Epinephrine
  3. Phenylephrine hydrochloride
  4. Atropine
- 5-70. The vitamin deficiency associated with night blindness is
1. vitamin A
  2. vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
  3. vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  4. vitamin K
- 5-71. A deficiency of which of the following could lead to inflammation, cracking of the lips, or vision problems?
1. Retinol
  2. Thiamine
  3. Riboflavin
  4. Ascorbic acid
- 5-72. Which of the following is the vitamin involved in absorption and use of calcium and phosphorus?
1. Vitamin A
  2. Vitamin B1
  3. Vitamin C
  4. Vitamin D
- 5-73. The agent used to treat pernicious anemia is
1. cyanocobalamin
  2. ascorbic acid
  3. vitamin D
  4. vitamin K

5-74. The general anesthesia agent most commonly used in dentistry is

1. halothane
2. nitrous oxide
3. lidocaine hydrochloride
4. procaine hydrochloride

5-75. On what area of the body is proparacaine hydrochloride most widely used as a topical anesthetic?

1. Nose
2. Ears
3. Eyes
4. Throat